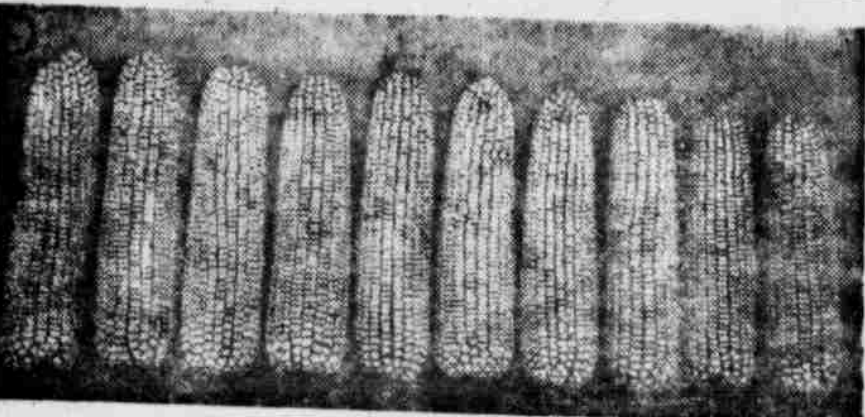
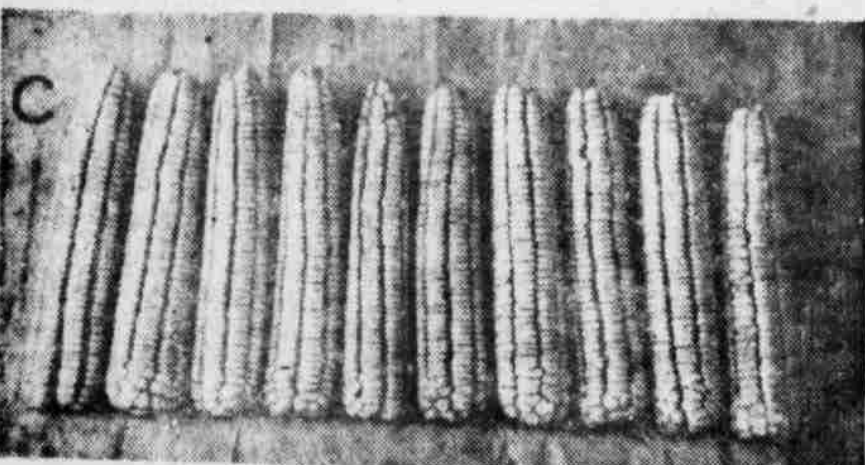
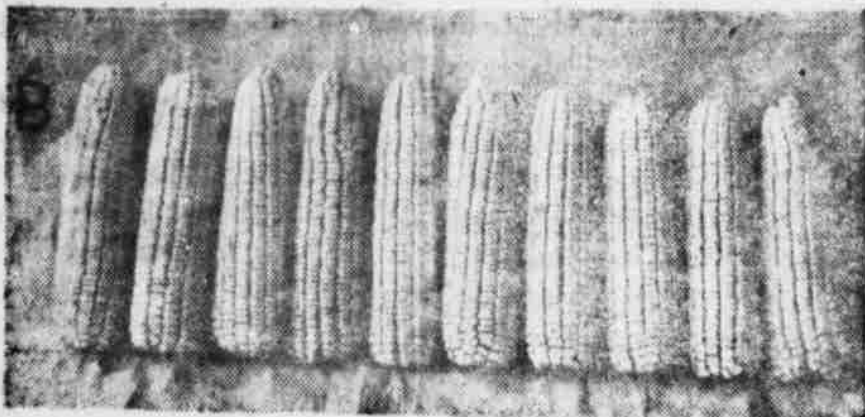
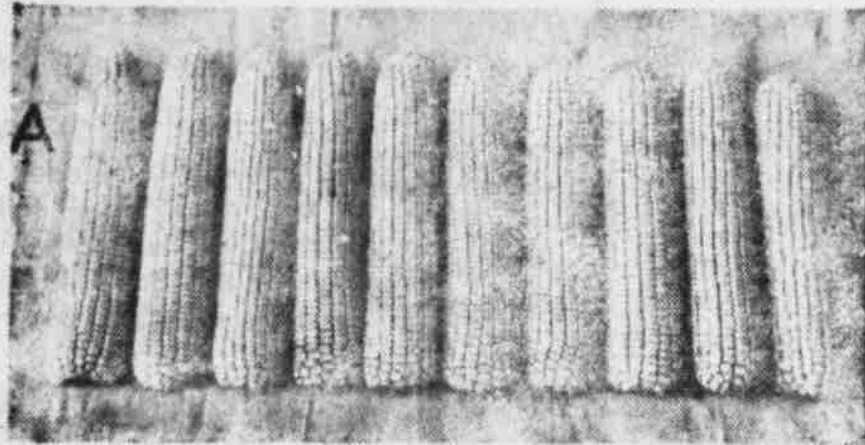


CLUB BOYS SHOW THEIR DADS HOW TO GROW MORE CORN IN TENNESSEE

Thirty Produced More Than 100 Bushel Per Acre
Last Year—Average Yield of All Club
Boys Twice That For the Whole
State Big Show Planned

(By G. L. Herrington; State Club Leader.)



Comparisons of Tennessee varieties of corn which were the first prize exhibits shown by corn club boys at the State Corn Show at Nashville, 1920. A, Little Willis; B, Neal's Paymaster; C, Hickory King; D, Webb's Watson.

Three thousand farm boys in Tennessee every year grow an acre of corn each under instructions of the county agricultural agents. The purpose is to establish approved methods in the minds of those who are to be the future farmers, with the hope that these same methods will be practiced on the farm basis when the present boys become farmers.

Tennessee might be considered one of the "corn belt" states, for there are several other crops that are almost equal to the corn crop, and our corn crop is considerably lower than that in some other states. In 1920 there were 3,325,000 acres cultivated to corn producing a total of 33,100,000 bushels. This was an average of 28 bushels per acre. The ten year average yield ending last year was 25½ bushels per acre.

In comparison with this acreage yield the corn club boys produced an average of 54½ bushels per acre in 1919, costing 46 cents a bushel. In 1920 the club boys' yield per acre was increased to 62 bushels and the cost was 42 cents per bushel.

There is nothing on the farm more interesting than a good crop of corn. In the boys' corn club there are many yields above 75 bushels per acre. There are frequent yields of 90 bushels, and this is a most excellent crop. To grow 100 bushels on an acre, is a task that anyone might well be proud of and that few accomplish. In 1919 there were 30 boys in the state who grew 100 bushels per acre. The 100 bushel club for 1920 was composed of 30 members.

The greatest yield on any one acre was that secured by James McBee, Jr., of Knox County, who produced 117 bushels. Chester Hix of Hamilton County was second, with a production of 115-0 bushels per acre.

The cost per acre, according to information compiled by the county agricultural agents, averaged about 28 cents, while the average yield for the thirty-one acres was 106.3 bushels per acre.

Least Expense 19 Cents Here.

Lawrence Brown and Arthur Brown of Hamilton County produced their corn at the least expense per acre, 19 cents.

Another interesting fact about the records is that 20 of the 31 boys who made 100 bushels or more per acre, used Neal's Paymaster Corn. Other varieties used were Boone County White, Hickory King, Little Willis, Mosby's, North Carolina, Webb's Watson and Tennessee Red Cob.

Four of the 31 boys were negroes. They were: Walter Reamey of Shel-

by and James Worthington, Phelix Dunn and Booker Dice of Montgomery.

The first state corn show for Tennessee was held in Nashville last December. Only the corn club boys were eligible to compete in the prize contests. There were 21 country corn clubs represented in the show. Each county exhibit was composed of 50 of the best ears taken from the respective county corn shows. It was a collection of well selected corn, and \$225.00 in prizes were paid the boys by the Union Stock Yards at Nashville.

The four predominant varieties of corn grown in Tennessee were well represented in the state corn show. These varieties were Hickory King, Webb's Watson, Little Willis, and Neal's Paymaster. One of these four varieties will be found adapted to almost every type of soil in the state.

The boys' corn clubs are now being reorganized in Tennessee for 1921 and plans for the next state corn show which will be held at Nashville in connection with the Fat Stock Show are about the same as last year and five prizes totaling \$90 will be awarded to club members each of the four districts of the state.

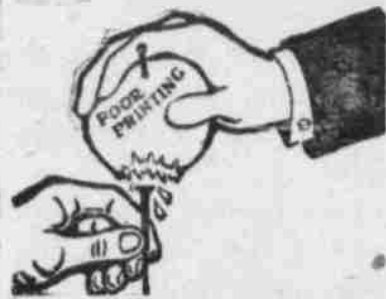
With the amount of encouragement being given the farm boys and the way they are entering into the work, it is predicted that Tennessee will have more efficient corn growers in the future and that the production of corn will be materially increased.

MANY OWNERS OF SCRUB SIREES ARE LOSING MONEY.

There are thousands of farmers all over Tennessee who are breeding scrub cattle which if the cost of feed, pasture and labor incidental to their keep were figured, would show considerable loss, say livestock specialists of the Division of Extension. When these same farmers are approached and efforts made to interest them in the purebred business, they state that it takes too much capital to start in the purebred business. The same argument will apply to anyone wishing to start farming or any other line of business if it applies to the purebred business.

The successful man of the twentieth century is he who has more energy, initiative and courage than his neighbors.

In almost every section of Tennessee there are local Associations of Breeders of the various breeds of livestock which are formed for the purpose of encouraging and assisting other breeders of the same stock. Most of these associations conduct sales and otherwise assist in the disposal of the surplus stock.



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Tired

"I was weak and run-down," relates Mrs. Eula Burnett, of Dalton, Ga. "I was thin and just felt tired, all the time. I didn't rest well. I wasn't ever hungry. I knew, by this, I needed a tonic, and as there is none better than—

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The Woman's Tonic

... I began using Cardui," continues Mrs. Burnett. "After my first bottle, I slept better and ate better." I took four bottles. Now I'm well, feel just fine, eat and sleep, my skin is clear and I have gained and sure feel that Cardui is the best tonic ever made."

Thousands of other women have found Cardui just as Mrs. Burnett did. It should help you.

At all druggists.

E. 57

The Red Light For Our Young Men.

(continued from page 1)

when kept under control, but becomes a menace and a destroyer if it gains the mastery. The devil often tries young men by appealing to their courage and temper. He makes them a dare and insinuates they are cowards if they do not accept the challenge. He taunts them with being weak, and then double dares them as we said in our school days. Ah, that young man is foolish who thinks he can measure strength with the wise Old man.

There are many other passions and powers which if directed right are a blessing, but if misdirected bring quick destruction. None of these nor all of them can save a young man; he must have a Power behind his own strength if he would make a success.

III. This leads me to speak of the highest gift of all—the soul. No young man is safe who treats his soul lightly. Esau was cross-eyed and near-sighted, for he looked at the small instead of the great, the material instead of the spiritual, and the present instead of the future. You can not afford to play with your birthright.

If you yield to the pressure of the world and Satan, you will be as the hulls of old ships on the sand-bars of time. They once went out to the sea with their cargo and made many distant ports but now they are deserted. Or you will be like the burnt out buildings, once inhabited, but now have only a semblance of having been beautiful and useful.

If on the other hand you yield yourself to the Savior He will take you and make you what you were intended to be. Michael Angelo saw the vision of a beautiful figure in the crude stone. After months of chiseling and polishing there stood forth the beautiful statue that seemed only to lack life. So the Master will do for you and far more if you will let Him have right of way.

Kenedy, Tex. A. H. CLARK.

Hundreds of Tennessee farmers are now growing more corn on the same number of acres than they did a few years ago due to discoveries made by the Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee. These discoveries include the determining of the variety of corn best suited to Tennessee soils and conditions, methods of cultivators and fertilization. After experiment which were conducted over a period of ten years with all the prominent varieties which were subjected to like conditions as to soil and cultivation, it was found that Neal's Paymaster was but adapted for general use and productive under Tennessee conditions, it leading in production in all the field tests. This variety was accordingly recommended to the Division of Extension of the University, which in turn, thru its county agents, advised farmers thruout the State. Today it is the leading variety in Tennessee and its use is increasing annually. An increase of one bushel per acre means 3,000,000 bushels more per year for the State as a whole and an annual increase of nearly that many dollars.

The crop report indicates that the average yield of corn in Tennessee was 23 bushels per acre in 1919, while in 1920 the average per acre was 28 bushels. The average yield per acre of corn grown under the instruction of county agricultural agents in 1920 was 46.9 bushels on 5,707 acres which was 18.9 bushels over ordinary methods, giving farmers a profit of \$76,587.84. This increase yield was not due to luck, but was the result of wise methods of fertilizing, cultivation and the use of good improved varieties of seed corn.

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RAILWAY WAGE AND RATE INCREASES

What Becomes of the Revenue Derived From Recent Advance in Railway Rates

That Six Per Cent Return

Since the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, authorizing the railways of the country to advance freight rates and passenger fares, came only a few days after the award of the Railway Labor Board, giving increased wages to certain classes of railway labor, there has been a tendency in some quarters to confuse the two. A few days ago a Southern editor was asked: "If the railway employees receive an increase in wages amounting to \$625,000,000 and rates are advanced so as to yield \$1,500,000,000.00 what becomes of the difference?"

The difference goes to help the railways meet previous increases in wages which were granted by the United States Railroad Administration, to pay increased prices for fuel, crossings, bridge timber, steel rails and other materials of which the railways use large quantities and, after paying the increased costs, to yield a fair return on the value of the railway property, devoted to transportation purposes. Such a return is absolutely necessary if the railways are to be able to attract new capital. This must be had to provide the additional facilities which are badly needed to country over, but particularly in the South where there has been such a great increase in commercial activity.

The petition of the railways for increased rates was filed in May, long before the award of the Labor Board, and showed that at that time many railways were not earning their operating expenses. After the award of the Labor Board was announced, the railways filed a supplemental petition asking further increases to meet the additional expense and the decision of the Commission was rendered as follows: "The petition is granted."

In many quarters there seems to remain some misunderstanding as to the provision of the Transportation Act of 1920 which makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize rates which will give the railways of each section of the country a fair return on the value of their property, devoted to transportation purposes, and, for the two years following the passage of the Act, set the "reasonable return" at 5-1/2 percent with another 1-2 percent, to be devoted to improvements, at the option of the Commission.

Some persons have gotten the idea that the Transportation Act guarantees the railway companies six percent on their stocks and bonds. The fact is that the Act says nothing about any return on capitalization and no railway is guaranteed anything. The volume of stocks and bonds which any railway company may have outstanding will have absolutely no effect on the return it will receive.

While the Act makes it the duty of the Commission to authorize rates which will give the railways of each section an aggregate fair return on the aggregate value of their property, there is no assurance that any individual railway will get a return of six percent on the value of its property, or any return at all. What it will get will depend on the business it secures and the efficiency with which that business is handled.

Under the new rates, if a railway earns more than six percent, it must divide the surplus with the government. If it earns less than six percent, it must divide it all, the loss falls on the company.

**THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
IN PEACE TIME**

Eastern Europe

Americans who contribute to the Red Cross would feel amply repaid for their generosity if they could see what it means to hundreds of thousands of war weary sufferers in the Balkans. Here is a widowed Rumanian mother with her five children just after a visit to a Red Cross relief station. All are barefoot and the boy at the left is wearing clothes made of scraps from the battlefields. They have just received winter clothing, food and condensed milk for the baby. Similar work is being done for Russian refugees driven from home.